1 2 3 4 5 6 7	ANGELA M. ALIOTO (SBN 130328) STEVEN L. ROBINSON (SBN 116146) ANGELA MIA VERONESE (SBN 269942) LAW OFFICES OF JOSEPH L. ALIOTO AND ANGELA ALIOTO 700 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94111-2104 Telephone: (415) 434-8700 Facsimile: (415) 438-4638 Attorneys for Plaintiff, SEAN LA FEBRE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco 07/09/2024 Clerk of the Court BY: SHENEQUA GLADNEY Deputy Clerk
8	COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
9	COUNTY OF SAN	N FRANCISCO
10	SEAN LA FEBRE,	CASE NO. CGC-24-616254
12	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES:
13	vs.	1. DISCRIMINATION AND UNLAWFUL CIVIL RIGHTS
14 15	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESSNESS & SUPPORTIVE HOUSING, and DOES 1 through 10,	VIOLATIONS BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION / HATE VIOLENCE (RALPH ACT; CAL. GOV. CODE SEC. 12948);
16 17 18	inclusive, Defendants.	2. RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY REGARDING RETALIATION FOR COOPERATING WITH CAL-OSHA INVESTIGATION CONCERNING
19		UNSAFE WORKING CONDITIONS; 3. DISCRIMINATION AND
20		UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BASED ON PHYSICAL AND/OR MENTAL DISABILITY;
21		4. DISCRIMINATION AND UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT
22		PRACTICES BASED ON FAILURE TO REASONABLY
23		ACCOMMODATE; and, 5. DISCRIMINATION AND
2425		UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BASED ON FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN THE
26		INTERACTIVE PROCESS IN GOOD FAITH
27		DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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Plaintiff, SEAN LA FEBRE, alleges as follows:

I. <u>JURISDICTION, VENUE AND PARTIES</u>

- During the relevant times herein mentioned, Plaintiff, SEAN LA FEBRE
 (hereinafter referred to as either "SEAN LA FEBRE" or "Plaintiff") was a citizen of the United
 States and a resident in the City of San Francisco, State of California.
- 2. Defendant CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ("CCSF") is a charter city organized under California Law.
- 3. Defendant SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESSNESS & SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ("HSH") is a department operating entirely within the City and County of San Francisco. HSH combines key homeless-serving programs and contracts from the Department of Public Health ("DPH"), the Human Services Agency ("HSA"), the Mayor's Office of Housing and Community Development ("MOHCD"), and the Department of Children Youth and Their Families ("DCYF"). This consolidated department launched on July 1, 2016, and has a singular focus on preventing and ending homelessness for people in San Francisco.
- 4. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names or capacities of the Defendants sued here under the fictitious names DOE 1 through DOE 10, inclusive. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each DOE Defendant was responsible in some manner for the occurrences and injuries alleged in this Complaint.
- 5. This is a case of discrimination and retaliation based on sexual orientation, hate violence (actual or perceived), retaliation for reporting unsafe conditions, etc. Defendants have refused to take the necessary steps to abate, ameliorate, prevent, and eliminate unsafe conditions to protect employees, staffing, and clients (residents / tenants) at HSH.
- 6. Venue in this Court is proper because the unlawful employment practices and civil injuries and claims alleged herein occurred within the City of San Francisco, County of San Francisco.
- 7. At all times mentioned in the causes of action into which this paragraph is incorporated by reference, each Defendant was the agent or employee of Defendant CCSF. In

doing the things alleged in the causes of action into which this paragraph is incorporated by reference, each Defendant was acting within the course and scope of the agency or employment and was acting with the consent, permission, and authorization of Defendant CCSF. All actions of each Defendant alleged in the causes of action into which this paragraph is incorporated by reference were ratified and approved by the officers or managing agents of Defendant CCSF.

- 8. In doing the things hereinafter alleged, the individual Defendants, whether named or unnamed, were acting in concert with and under the direction, or with the express or implied ratification, of their superiors, supervisors and employer and the named Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the conduct of the individually named and unnamed Defendants was known to the other Defendants and such conduct was expressly or impliedly condoned and ratified by the named Defendants. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that the named Defendants failed to criticize, censure, terminate, suspend, or otherwise take any action against the unnamed Defendants once informed of their conduct.
- 9. Damages in this matter exceed and are greater than \$25,000 thereby subject to the San Francisco County Superior Court's unlimited jurisdiction.

II. EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

- 10. Plaintiff is exempt from the filing of a "Notice of Claim" setting forth his claims against Defendants, as declared in *Snipes v. City of Bakersfield* (1983) 145 Cal.App.3d 861; and *Garcia v. Los Angeles Unified School District* (1985) 173 Cal.App.3d 701, 712. Notwithstanding the general requirements of the Tort Claims Act, on or about January 30, 2024, Plaintiff timely filed a Notice of Claim against Defendant CCSF. Plaintiff hereby alleges that he has exhausted all available administrative remedies required with reference to his action in bringing this lawsuit.
- 11. Plaintiff further alleges that his claims are exempt from exhausting any internal or external administrative remedies (see *Lloyd v. County of Los Angeles* (2009) 172 Cal.App.4th 320; *Schifando v. City of Los Angeles* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 1074; *Jackson v. Southern California Gas*

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Company (9th Cir. 1989) 881 F.2d 638; and Lingle v. Norge Div., Magic Chef (1988) 486 U.S. 399, 423, 108 S. Ct. 1877).

- 12. On or about March 18, 2024, Defendant CCSF served its Notice of Action Upon Claim pursuant to the Government Torts Claim Act.
- 13. Defendants are subject to the jurisdiction under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") in that Defendants regularly do business in the State of California and employ five or more persons. Plaintiff has timely and fully exhausted his statutory administrative remedies with the California Civil Rights Department ("CRD" formerly the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") and obtained the necessary DFEH Right-To-Sue letter(s).

III. **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14. On or about May 2, 2023, SEAN LA FEBRE, male Caucasian, currently age 32, became employed by Defendant CCSF as a Health Worker III, Case Manager, specifically assigned to work at the Windsor Hotel, owned and operated by Defendant HSH in the historic Tenderloin Community. Prior to beginning his assignment at the Windsor Hotel, SEAN LA FEBRE trained for a week at the Star Hotel in the Mission District. SEAN LA FEBRE reported to supervisor Misty Hubbard, Clinical Lead at the Windsor Hotel. SEAN LA FEBRE worked a regular full-time schedule with Mondays working remotely ["work from home"], day to catch up on paperwork. SEAN LA FEBRE's job duties as a Case Manager included managing a caseload of 15 - 25 clients or residents (tenants with homeless backgrounds). As Case Manager, he would assist with their move-in, he would interview them, review their file, and devise an individual service plan for each client. Case management services at the Windsor Hotel were voluntary, and many residents were in desperate and urgent need of public assistance. However, not all clients and residents needed significant help. In any event, the case manager was required to engage and interact with each client or resident on at least a monthly basis to check-in, build rapport and relationship, and make sure that they are doing fine. Whatever assistance a client or resident needed, the case manager would try to navigate that need for them and make the process

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as streamlined and as easy as possible. During the relevant time herein, Colleagues and coworkers at the Windsor Hotel included two other Health Worker III Case Managers, Alexa Gutierrez and Anastasia Grandy. Clinical Supervisor Misty Hubbard was in charge of assessments. Kristen Madison was the onsite nurse placed by DPH. The Windsor Hotel joined the Department of Public Health's Direct Access to Housing Program in 1999, and was brought into the DISH (Delivering Innovation in Supportive Housing) portfolio in 2007. The DISH General Manager and Assistant General Manager are required to carry out all job responsibilities in a manner that reflects best practices and concerns for personal health and safety and that of coworkers and tenants. Built in 1909, the Windsor Hotel is a six-story, 92-unit Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Hotel, with 49 private bath units, 41 communal bath units and 2 programmatic units. The Windsor is an old building in disrepair where it is commonplace to find rodents and roaches. DISH is responsible for property management for supportive housing programs in partnership with the Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing and Episcopal

- On or about May 12, 2023, Oscar Chatman was evaluated and assessed by a CA LCSW [name kept anonymous for privacy and other reasons] with the Episcopal Community Services / Coordinated Entry San Francisco. Oscar Chatman was deemed to have "a physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury, that: Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration; AND Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently."
- On or about June 11, 2023, Oscar Chatman, African American male, age 27, 5'9", 205 pounds, moved into the Windsor Hotel and became a resident under the program.
- On or about August 16, 2023, at approximately 3:40 p.m., Registered Nurse Kristin Matteson submitted an Incident Report memorializing that Oscar Chatman went to the nursing office very agitated and expressing anger about other clients at the Windsor Hotel. Oscar Chatman, in the presence of Registered Nurse Vivian Bui, stated that he was raped by SEAN LA FEBRE and that Registered Nurse Kristin Matteson knew about the incident. Unable

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to be deescalated by the nursing staff, Oscar Chatman told Registered Nurse Kristin Matteson, "You better watch your back, stupid bitch." Oscar Chatman further stated that he was angry and complained about the smell of another resident. Oscar Chatman added, "If you don't do something about it, I will." Oscar Chatman then began to pace outside of the nursing office.

- 18. On or about August 16, 2023, at approximately 5:30 p.m., Front Desk Clerk (DISH employee) Karen Kidd submitted an Incident Report memorializing that Oscar Chatman was being very **threatening**. Police were called and talked Oscar Chatman for an extended period. Clinical Supervisor Misty Hubbard told Karen Kidd she would try to get security for her for that evening because Oscar Chatman was "really amped (sic) up."
- 19. On or about August 16, 2023, Oscar Chatman rang the office doorbell. The offices are located in the back of the building with a staircase leading up to the door. Clients ring the doorbell at the bottom of the stairs and the case workers come out to help them. That morning, the three case managers [Alexa Gutierrez, Anastasia Grandy, and SEAN LA FEBRE] were meeting. Without warning, Oscar Chatman walked into the office. SEAN LA FEBRE said, "Hey, the doorbell is down there. It's protocol. If you could use that next time, we would all appreciate it, because you're not allowed to be in here." Oscar Chatman continued walking into the office. SEAN LA FEBRE continued, "That means you have to leave." Oscar Chatman did not respond but walked out. Plaintiff stayed in his office while Anatasia Grandy took her client Oscar Chatman downstairs to meet with her client. According to Anastasia Grandy's report, as Oscar Chatman was walking down the stairs [Oscar Chatman] was ranting and raving about how Sean "better never step to him." "I have no problem killing a MF er." Oscar Chatman further added, "I wish he would die." After calming down for a moment, Oscar Chatman went into another tirade about how CM Sean postured towards him and . . . referred to CM Sean as a "fagot." He said he would "not bring his son or daughter around Sean because he was gay." (Apparently Oscar Chatman reported to others later that SEAN LA FEBRE had snuck into his room and "buggered" him while he slept.) The same day, Oscar Chatman also threatened to kill the on-site nurse. When Anastasia Grandy returned, she told SEAN LA

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LA FEBRE was preparing to take the test and did not want to do have to start over in a new environment.

- 20. Prior to August of 2023, SEAN LA FEBRE and Resident Oscar Chatman only interacted a few times. SEAN LA FEBRE welcomed Oscar Chatman to the Windsor Hotel and explained that he was not his [Oscar Chatman's] case manager. On Occasion, SEAN LA FEBRE would get Oscar Chatman snacks from the office, but that was it.
- 21. In or about late August 2023, after a few weeks passed, Oscar Chatman was getting more agitated. When Oscar Chatman first moved in he was attending [offsite] culinary classes, so he was rarely in the building while SEAN LA FEBRE was working his day shifts. But at that point, he Oscar Chatman was around a lot more. A few times, SEAN LA FEBRE started to feel unsafe, such as when Oscar Chatman would randomly scream at other staff members. Misty Hubbard was focused on Oscar Chatman, and Oscar Chatman's rants were not directed at SEAN LA FEBRE so he continued working. Misty Hubbard told SEAN LEFEBRE that she was told by the HSH chain of command that the ball was in her court and to do everything in her power to get Oscar Chatman out of the building as soon as possible. SEAN LA FEBRE recalls Misty Hubbard saying, "what are we doing? Something has to happen. We can't just sweep this under the rug." SEAN LA FEBRE did not understand the [eviction] process but was bothered by the fact that it fell on Misty Hubbard to handle the situation. Defendant HSH's policy on violence and threats of violence was "zero tolerance." SEAN LA FEBRE questioned why Defendant HSH did not take a proactive course of action to guard against this danger. Oscar Chatman was never removed or evicted.
- 22. On or about September 13, 2023, while the staff were having their usual 11:00 a.m. zoom huddle from their respective offices, and Alexa Gutierrez was working from home, and Anastasia Grandy had to contend with a client issue, so she stepped away for a few minutes. SEAN LA FEBRE and Misty Hubbard were the only staff in the Health Services office at the moment. SEAN LA FEBRE's office had a window that overlooked the community room. Suddenly, SEAN LA FEBRE heard a loud grunt-like scream, which was not that unusual for the

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security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent
resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA
FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

- On or about November 27, 2023, SEAN LA FEBRE learned from Alexa Gutierrez that Cal-OSHA communicated with Defendant HSH trying to track down him [SEAN LA FEBRE] for an interview concerning the incident relating to Oscar Chatman. SEAN LA FEBRE had not filed a complaint or report with Cal-OSHA concerning this incident. SEAN LA FEBRE then communicated with Cal-OSHA's Investigator Channing D. Sheets, Senior Safety Engineer – Division of Occupational Safety and Health – San Francisco District Office. Investigator Channing D. Sheets informed SEAN LA FEBRE that his office that the Department [HSH] failed to report the incident concerning Oscar Chatman and learned of the incident on the television news and newspaper articles. Accordingly, Cal-OSHA opened an investigation on its own and interviewed SEAN LA FEBRE. Cal-OSHA also interviewed human resources personnel and other employees. SEAN LA FEBRE explained the incident – physical threat and the attack described above – an interview that lasted 2-3 hours over course of two days.
- On or about November 30, 2023, after completing his therapeutic session, Psychologist Elexsia Hood released SEAN LA FEBRE to work, effective November 17, 2023, for restricted duty, to wit: "Projected date employee can perform regular duty with no restrictions: Restricted from public interaction unless allowed to work previous position remotely. If not able to work position remotely: Restricted from working more than 3 days a week. Employee can engage in but not limited to cleaning, or organizing tasks, clerical tasks and warehouse duties." Accordingly, SEAN LA FEBRE provided said release to Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc and/or Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar. Despite SEAN LA FEBRE's willingness and efforts to return to work with said [reasonable] restrictions, Defendant HSH did not offer SEAN LA FEBRE any alternative work or improved safety where he is able to return to engage and have contact with the resident population.

Without significant improvement and assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

- 31. Beginning January 25, 2024 through the present date, SEAN LA FEBRE, though he was not returned to work by Defendant HSH, he learned from emails concerning online trainings his colleagues were receiving. SEAN LA FEBRE was bewildered why he was not invited to attend the training sessions. SEAN LA FEBRE informed Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc, "hey, I've been released, for restricted duty since November, and, I don't know if there's absolutely, nothing I could be doing to return to work.... at HSH...there's a lot of room for...switching directions real quick... going with the flow and just making it work. ...I don't know, I just felt like there's absolutely zero....(and) I don't believe that that's to be true."
- 32. Since about January 2024, during a final conversation with Katsuin Leblanc, Katsuin Leblanc told SEAN LA FEBRE that she wished he had come to them first before making this complaint [to Cal-OSHA]. Katsuin Leblanc further added that HSH was going to change his "temporary" classification to "permanent" classification status. SEAN LA FEBRE requested this change in classification mentioned by Katsuin Leblanc be memorialized.
- 33. On or about January 2, 2024, after completing his therapeutic session, Psychologist Elexsia Hood released SEAN LA FEBRE to work, effective November 17, 2023, for restricted duty, to wit: "Projected date employee can perform regular duty with no restrictions: Restricted from public interaction unless allowed to work previous position remotely. If not able to work position remotely: Restricted from working more than 3 days a week. Employee can engage in but not limited to cleaning, or organizing tasks, clerical tasks and warehouse duties." Accordingly, SEAN LA FEBRE provided said release to Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc and/or Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar. Despite SEAN LA FEBRE's willingness and efforts to return to work with said [reasonable]

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restrictions, Defendant HSH did not offer SEAN LA FEBRE any alternative work or improved safety where he is able to return to engage and have contact with the resident population. Without significant improvement and assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

On or about January 18, 2024, after completing his therapeutic session, 34. Psychologist Elexsia Hood released SEAN LA FEBRE to work, effective November 17, 2023, for restricted duty, to wit: "Projected date employee can perform regular duty with no restrictions: Restricted from public interaction unless allowed to work previous position remotely. If not able to work position remotely: Restricted from working more than 3 days a week. Employee can engage in but not limited to cleaning, or organizing tasks, clerical tasks and warehouse duties." Accordingly, SEAN LA FEBRE provided said release to Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc and/or Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar. Despite SEAN LA FEBRE's willingness and efforts to return to work with said [reasonable] restrictions, Defendant HSH did not offer SEAN LA FEBRE any alternative work or improved safety where he is able to return to engage and have contact with the resident population. Without significant improvement and assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

35. On or about January 18, 2024, Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar, assigned to SEAN LA FEBRE's case, called and informed SEAN LA FEBRE that "they [HSH] cannot accommodate the recommendations and that he would just need to stay out of work until further notice." SEAN LA FEBRE added that he needed his job and is ready to return to work with the provided restrictions. That he is being treated differently that his co-workers who are allowed to work remotely. Furthermore, he believes that he is being discriminated and retaliated

against for his disability, his medical leave and for participating in the Cal-OSHA investigation into the events of the nearly fatal hate violence against him on September 13, 2023. Radha Kumar did not provide any explanation to SEAN LA FEBRE why Defendant HSH could not accommodate his work restrictions. Alexa Gutierrez returned to work, however she was serving Windsor Hotel clients remotely from a different location. Anastasia Grandy and Misty Hubbard did not return to work. SEAN LA FEBRE was unable to understand why he could not work from another location or understand he was not offered that same option of working remotely that was offered to Alexa Gutierrez. Approximately after a month of working remotely, Alexa Gutierrez returned to on-site work at the Windsor Hotel. Alexa Gutierrez was then moved to a different hotel after the Windsor Hotel team was informed they would not be allowed to return to the Windsor Hotel.

- 36. On or about January 25, 2024, at approximately 1:29 PM, SEAN LA FEBRE emailed Radha Kumar and Katsuin Leblanc that he was filing a [EEO] formal complaint regarding Defendant HSH's failure to accommodate his restrictions. Specifically, SEAN LA FEBRE repeated once again that on November 17, 2023, his Psychologist Elexsia Hood released him return to work with restricted duty, to wit: "Restricted from public interaction unless allowed to work previous position remotely. If not able to work position remotely, restricted from working more than 3 days a week. Employee can engage in, but are not limited to, cleaning, or organizing tasks, clerical tasks and warehouse duties."
- 37. On or about January 25, 2024, at approximately 2:31 pm, Katsuin Leblanc emailed SEAN LA FEBRE explaining that the major function of the job is public interaction and absolutely refusing to engage in any further interactive process until SEAN LA FEBRE was [fully] released back to work with no restrictions. Specifically, without first engaging in the interactive process in good faith, Katsuin Leblanc stated, "We look forward to reviewing the update work status report from your doctor that states you can perform the major functions or the 2587 role with or without accommodations. We look forward to bringing

assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern

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security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

- 40. On or about March 08, 2024, Cal-OSHA issued Defendant HSH eight (8) safety violations with associated penalties pursuant to Health & Safety codes 3220, et seq.
- 41. On or about March 14, 2024, after completing his therapeutic session,
 Psychologist Elexsia Hood released SEAN LA FEBRE to work, effective February 02, 2024, for restricted duty, to wit: "Projected date employee can perform regular duty with no restrictions:
 Restricted from public interaction but may interact with public via telephone." Accordingly,
 SEAN LA FEBRE provided said release to Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc and/or Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar. Said restrictions will remain in effect for over six (6) months. Despite SEAN LA FEBRE's willingness and efforts to return to work with said [reasonable] restrictions, Defendant HSH did not offer SEAN LA FEBRE any alternative work or improved safety where he is able to return to engage and have contact with the resident population. Without significant improvement and assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.
- 42. During the relevant time herein, Defendant HSH was aware of other reported incidents of threats of physical harm. Specifically, according to the Incident Report of July 28, 2023, after [male] resident [name omitted to protect privacy room No. 120] returned from the hospital at approximately 6:00 p.m., he went to the nurse to get his foot wrapped. On his way back to his room, [female] resident [name omitted to protect privacy room No. 215] held a knife to the resident's [room No. 120] neck and threatened him because resident [room No. 215] said resident [room No. 120] was bothering resident [room No. 215] while she [room No. 215] was breastfeeding. This incident was also reported to SEAN LA FEBRE on July 28, 2023.

43. On or about May 2024, following the above unlawful incidents of harm and while SEAN LA FEBRE had not been returned to work, Executive Director of Defendant HSH Shireen McSpadden issued an updated "Injury and Illness Prevention Program" wherein it provided exculpatory and a disclaimer of responsibility and liability. (Page 1 of 18). Specifically, the disclaimer provides in part:

"Any recommendations made are based current CAL-OSHA standards and requirements. We do not make any warranties, either expressed or implied, that your workplace is safe, healthy, or that it complied with all, laws, regulations, codes, or standards." (emphasis added)

Moreover, Defendant HSH further imposes the responsibility on the employees to ensure a safety environment. (Page 2 of 18).

In contrast, CA Civil Code section 51.7 (c) (1), amended as of January 01, 2023, provides: "(b) (1) A person shall not require another person to waive any legal right, penalty, remedy, forum, or procedure for violations of this section, as a condition of entering into a contract for goods or services, including the right to file and pursue a civil action or complaint with, or otherwise notify, the Attorney General or any other public prosecutor, or law enforcement agency, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, or any court or other governmental entity." (emphasis added)

- "(4) Any waiver of any legal right, penalty, remedy, forum, or procedure for a violation of this section that is required as a condition of entering into a contract for goods or services shall be deemed involuntary, unconscionable, against public policy, and unenforceable. This subdivision does not affect the enforceability or validity of any other provision of the contract.
- 44. On or about May 30, 2024, after completing his therapeutic session, Psychologist Elexsia Hood released SEAN LA FEBRE to work, effective May 30, 2024, for restricted duty, to wit: "Projected date employee can perform regular duty with no restrictions: 06-27-2024.

 Restricted from public interaction but may interact with public via telephone." Accordingly,

SEAN LA FEBRE provided said release to Principal Human Resource Analyst Katsuin Leblanc and/or Senior Human Resources Analyst Radha Kumar. Said restrictions will remain in effect for over six (6) months. Despite SEAN LA FEBRE's willingness and efforts to return to work with said [reasonable] restrictions, Defendant HSH did not offer SEAN LA FEBRE any alternative work or improved safety where he is able to return to engage and have contact with the resident population. Without significant improvement and assurances for safety measures, whether that be on-site security, bars on the doors, a modern security system, or better screening of potentially violent resident clients, returning to the existing work environment was not acceptable to SEAN LA FEBRE's treating psychologist and therapist.

- 45. Defendant HSH has a ubiquitous history and pattern and practice of allowing and permitting incidents of threats of physical harm by clients (residents / tenants), mitigating potential risks, not taking the appropriate and necessary measures and course of action (e.g., security, training) to ensure the staff and clients are protected in the work environment, and responding effectively to security breaches and incidents. During the threat of physical harm caused by Oscar Chatman, Defendant HSH did not have in place physical security measures (e.g., private or public guards on the premises given the type of clients; digital access control locks; intrusion alarms; panic buttons; video surveillance cameras and monitors throughout [exception: common areas], etc.) to alert of an intruder with malicious intent.
- 46. As a proximate result, SEAN LA FEBRE has indeed each suffered panic attacks, consternation, anxiety, major depressive disorder, loss of self-esteem and motivation, PTSD Type I, insomnia, grind and clench teeth (bruxism), flashbacks of being attacked, crying spells, fear, frustration, nervousness, suicidal ideations, lack of confidence, abdominal pains, depression and mental anguish, loss of appetite and overeating, isolation, easily startled / spooked, moody, anger, all due to the trauma he sustained.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DISCRIMINATION AND UNLAWFUL CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION / HATE VIOLENCE (RALPH ACT; CAL. GOV. CODE SEC. 12948):

- 47. Plaintiff reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1-45, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.
- 48. This is an action at law to recover damages for taking adverse action against Plaintiff for participating in a Cal-OSHA investigation concerning he personally being the victim of hate violence, intimidation by threat of violence, based on his sexual orientation (openly gay). Jurisdiction in this Court is invoked pursuant to Constitution Article I, § 8; the Unruh Civil Rights Act and the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976 Civil Code §§ 51.7, et seq; Government Code § 12948; and CA SB 497 and 553.
- 49. Plaintiff further alleges that he is a person protected by California laws, which protect employees from retaliation, reprisal, and harassment for either participating in a state agency investigation and/or complaining and reporting about illegal behavior by a tenant resident of a dwelling owned and operated by Defendant HSH in the historic Tenderloin Community. Jurisdiction in this court is invoked pursuant to, including, but without limitation, California Government Code § 12948; California Labor Code §§ 1102.5, 6310-6312; California Constitution Article I, § 8; *Hentzel v. Singer Co.* (1982) 138 Cal.App.3d 290; *Yanowitz v. L'Oreal USA, Inc.* (2005) 36 Cal.4th 1028; and Cal-OSHA.
- 50. Defendants CCSF and HSH discriminated and violated Plaintiff' Civil Rights and other members of Plaintiff' sexual orientation, a protected group, in failing to afford a safe work environment free of violence or its threat against Plaintiff because of his sexual orientation, perceived or otherwise.
- 51. Plaintiff believe that the evidence adduced in the investigation, and such evidence as they will develop through discovery and present at trial herein, indicates and will indicate that Defendants CCSF and HSH discriminated and violated his Civil Rights, and continue to discriminate and violate Civil Rights against gay individuals, specifically, Plaintiff herein. Plaintiff is of the information and belief, however, uncertain if the form of discrimination and

Civil Right violations is prevalent throughout Defendant HSH, or if it is an isolated "ad hoc" situation adversely affecting and impacting a protected class and group of which Plaintiff is members. Because of the uncertainty, an individual member of the affected group may bring an individual claim based on either theory.

- 52. Notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiff is a person protected and covered under the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976 Civil Code §§ 51.7, et seq; Government Code § 12948; and the FEHA Government Code §§ 12900, et seq., Plaintiff alleges that Defendants CCSF and HSH have discriminated and violated Plaintiff' Civil Rights due to Plaintiff's sexual orientation as alleged above. This actionable behavior was a substantial motivating reason based on Defendants' conduct as described above incongruent with California's Civil Rights which protect individuals from violence or its threat due to one's sexual orientation.
- 53. As a proximate result of said discrimination and Civil Rights violations, Plaintiff was held up to great ridicule all because of sexual orientation described above. Defendants, given that they was fully aware of Oscar Chatman's criminal record and propensity and history to cause injury and harm, further acted intentionally and unreasonably with the recognition that its conduct was likely to result in damages through mental distress.
- 54. Said officials, personnel management and others declined to censure, criticize, terminate, suspend, or otherwise take any action even after having been informed of their conduct. As a consequence, Plaintiff was forced to complain against Defendants before the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.
- 55. By reason of the wrongful acts of Defendants as hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff will be required to and will employ physicians, surgeons, and other healthcare providers to examine, treat and care for him and will incur additional medical expenses in an amount to be proven at the time of trial.
- 56. As a further proximate result of the conduct of Defendants, Plaintiff suffered great emotional distress. Because of the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized state statutes; and Defendants fomented and encouraged the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became

distressed and upset and were caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seek damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that said injuries are not compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act and are not a risk or condition of his employment. Because of the cold, callous and indifferent manner in which adverse action against Plaintiff was carried out; the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized local and state statutes; Defendants encouraging the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and was caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seeks damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial.

- 57. By reason of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff thereby sustained loss of earnings and wages, seniority, further promotions, denied merit raises, and other pay and benefits in an amount as yet unascertained and in a sum according to proof at trial. Plaintiff is unable to estimate and is uncertain as to his future loss of earnings. Plaintiff will therefore request leave of the court to amend this Complaint to state the amount of all such damages when ascertained or upon proof at the time of trial.
- 58. California Civil Code § 52 (a) provides in part: "Whoever denies the right provided by Section 51.7 or 51.9, or aids, incites, or conspires in that denial, is liable for each offense for the actual damages suffered by any person denied that right and, in addition, the following:
- "(2) A civil penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to be awarded to the person denied the right provided by Section 51.7 in any action brought by the person denied the right, or by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney. An action for that penalty brought pursuant to Section 51.7 shall be commenced within three years of the alleged practice."

Accordingly, Plaintiff will be seeking the above penalties against Defendants.

59. In bringing this action, Plaintiff have had to retain the services of the Law Offices of Joseph L. Alioto and Angela Alioto. Civil Code § 52 (b) (3); and Government Code §

fundamental right to corporate with the investigating public agency about illegal and unsafe working environment. Plaintiff alleges that he was denied the opportunity to be treated equally and fairly and employed by Defendants in the position he held, without retaliation or reprisal.

- 66. By reason of the wrongful acts of Defendants as hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff will be required to and will employ physicians, surgeons, and other healthcare providers to examine, treat and care for him and will incur additional medical expenses in an amount to be proven at the time of trial.
- emotional distress. Because of the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized state statutes; and Defendants fomented and encouraged the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and were caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seek damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that said injuries are not compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act and are not a risk or condition of his employment. Because of the cold, callous and indifferent manner in which adverse action against Plaintiff was carried out; the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized local and state statutes; Defendants encouraging the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and was caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seeks damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial.
- 68. By reason of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff thereby sustained loss of earnings and wages, seniority, further promotions, denied merit raises, and other pay and benefits in an amount as yet unascertained and in a sum according to proof at trial. Plaintiff is unable to estimate and is uncertain as to his future loss of earnings. Plaintiff will therefore request leave of the court to amend this Complaint to state the amount of all such damages when ascertained or upon proof at the time of trial.

Plaintiff is uncertain if the form of discrimination is prevalent throughout HSH, or if it is an isolated "ad hoc" situation adversely affecting and impacting a protected class and group of which Plaintiff is a member. Because of the uncertainty, an individual member of the affected group may bring an individual claim based on either theory.

- 76. Notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiff was and is able to perform the essential functions of his job duties as a Health Worker III, Case Manager, which he had been performing this position or similar roles without difficulty, Plaintiff alleges that the adverse action by Defendant HSH was pretextual designed to avoid contending with his health issues. Defendant HSH instead provided Plaintiff with pretextual excuses for being placed off work given that Plaintiff invariably received favorable praise and accolades prior to this incident alleged above. Plaintiff believes that he was discriminated against simply due to his physical and/or mental disability (major depressive disorder, severe anxiety, and severe PTSD).
- 77. As a proximate result of the ongoing discrimination by Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff was held up to great ridicule, all because of his physical and/or mental disability described above. Plaintiff alleges that he was denied the opportunity to be treated equally and fairly and employed by Defendants in the position he held, on account of bias, prejudice and differential treatment against Plaintiff.
- 78. Plaintiff was further held up to great ridicule and embarrassment with fellow workers, friends, members of the community and family and suffered emotional distress because Defendants demonstrated to Plaintiff that it would not recognize his physical and/or mental disability. Defendants further acted intentionally and unreasonably with the recognition that its conduct was likely to result in damages through mental distress.
- 79. Plaintiff made numerous good faith reasonable attempts to discuss with Defendants' supervisors, officials, and personnel management in order to retain his employment free of discrimination and seek redress for the discrimination and other illegal conduct practiced upon Plaintiff by Defendants CCSF and HSH, but the officials and personnel management were not responsive to his petitions. The officials and personnel management declined to censure,

criticize, terminate, suspend, reverse any decisions, or otherwise take any action even after having been informed of their conduct. Therefore, Plaintiff was forced to complain against the Defendants before the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.

- 80. By reason of the wrongful acts of the Defendants CCSF and HSH, as hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff will be required to and will employ physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists, and healthcare providers to examine, treat and care for him and will incur additional medical expenses in an amount to be proven at the time of trial.
- 81. As a further proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff suffered great emotional distress. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the injuries are not compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act and are not a risk or condition of his employment. Because of the cold, callous and indifferent manner in which adverse action against Plaintiff was carried out; the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized local and state statutes; and Defendants' encouragement and condoning of the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and was caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seeks damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial.
- 82. By reason of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff was prevented from attending to his usual occupation for a period in the future, which amount is not readily ascertainable and will thereby sustain further loss of earnings and benefits. Plaintiff further maintains that he will have difficulty finding comparable employment in his field and industry due to his blemished record that he was involuntarily separated. Plaintiff will therefore request leave of the court to amend this Complaint to state the amount of all such damages when they have been ascertained or upon proof at the time of trial.
- 83. In bringing this action, Plaintiff has had to retain the services of the Law Offices of Joseph L. Alioto and Angela Alioto. Government Code § 12965(b) provides that the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and Plaintiff requests such fees to be ordered at the time of arbitration, trial or hearing thereafter.

throughout Defendant HSH, or if it is an isolated "ad hoc" situation adversely affecting and

impacting a protected class and group of which Plaintiff is a member. Because of the

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uncertainty, an individual member of the affected group may bring an individual claim based on either theory.

- 90. Notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiff was and is able to perform the essential functions of his job duties as a Health Worker III, Case Manager, which he had been performing this position or similar roles without difficulty, Plaintiff alleges that the adverse action by Defendants was pretextual designed to avoid contending with his health issues. Defendant HSH instead provided Plaintiff with pretextual excuses for being placed off work given that Plaintiff invariably received favorable praise and accolades prior to this incident alleged above. Plaintiff believes that Defendants failed and refused to provide reasonable accommodation associated with Plaintiff's physical and/or mental disability (major depressive disorder, severe anxiety, and severe PTSD) notwithstanding the fact that he could continue working at Defendants without causing Defendants any unnecessary hardship. Plaintiff alleges that the failure and refusal to reasonably accommodate by Defendants was pretextual in an effort to avoid complying with its obligation.
- 91. As a proximate result of the failure and refusal to reasonably accommodate by Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff was held up to great ridicule, all because of his physical and/or mental disability described above. Plaintiff alleges that he was denied the opportunity to be treated equally and fairly and employed by Defendants in the position he held, on account of bias, prejudice and differential treatment against Plaintiff.
- 92. Plaintiff was further held up to great ridicule and embarrassment with fellow workers, friends, members of the community and family and suffered emotional distress because Defendants demonstrated to Plaintiff that it would not recognize his request for reasonable accommodation given his physical and/or mental disability. The Defendants further acted intentionally and unreasonably with the recognition that its conduct was likely to result in damages through mental distress.
- 93. Plaintiff made numerous good faith reasonable attempts to discuss with Defendants' supervisors, officials, and personnel management in order to retain his employment free of discrimination and seek redress for the discrimination and other illegal conduct practiced

upon Plaintiff by Defendants CCSF and HSH, but the officials and personnel management were not responsive to his petitions. The officials and personnel management declined to censure, criticize, terminate, suspend, reverse any decisions, or otherwise take any action even after having been informed of their conduct. Therefore, Plaintiff was forced to complain against Defendants before the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.

- 94. By reason of the wrongful acts of the Defendants CCSF and HSH, as hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff will be required to and will employ physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists, and healthcare providers to examine, treat and care for him and will incur additional medical expenses in an amount to be proven at the time of trial.
- 95. As a further proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff suffered great emotional distress. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the injuries are not compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act and are not a risk or condition of his employment. Because of the cold, callous and indifferent manner in which adverse action against Plaintiff was carried out; the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized local and state statutes; Defendants encouraging the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and was caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seeks damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial.
- 96. By reason of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff was prevented from attending to his usual occupation for a period in the future, which amount is not readily ascertainable and will thereby sustain further loss of earnings and benefits. Plaintiff further maintains that he will have difficulty finding comparable employment in his field and industry due to his blemished record that he was involuntarily separated. Plaintiff will therefore request leave of the court to amend this Complaint to state the amount of all such damages when they have been ascertained or upon proof at the time of trial.
- 97. In bringing this action, Plaintiff has had to retain the services of the Law Offices of Joseph L. Alioto and Angela Alioto. Government Code § 12965(b) provides that the court

may award reasonable attorney's fees and Plaintiff requests such fees to be ordered at the time of arbitration, trial or hearing thereafter.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION DISCRIMINATION AND UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BASED ON FAILURE TO ENGAGE IN THE INTERACTIVE PROCESS IN GOOD FAITH

- 98. Plaintiff reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1-45, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.
- 99. This is action at law to recover damages for discrimination and unlawful employment practices based on failure and refusal to engage in the interactive process in connection with Plaintiff's physical and/or mental disability (major depressive disorder, severe anxiety, and severe PTSD). Jurisdiction in this Court is invoked pursuant to California Government Code §§ 12900, 12920, 12921, 12926(a), 12940, and 12965(b).
- 100. Plaintiff alleges that he is a person protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and Government Code §§ 12900, 12920, 12921, 12926, 12940, and 12965(b); *Barnett v. U.S. Air., Inc.* 228 F.3d 1105 (9th Cir. 2000), [U.S. cite]; *Prilliman v. United Air Lines, Inc.* (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 935, 950; *Jensen v. Wells Fargo Bank* (2000) 85 Cal.App.4th 245; *Humphrey v. Memorial Hospitals Assn.* (9th Cir. 2001) 239 F.3d 1128; *Spitzer v. The Good Guys* (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 1376, in that Defendants failed and refused to engage in the interactive process in good faith in connection with Plaintiff's physical and/or mental disability as in this Complaint.
- 101. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants CCSF and HSH are not exempt by any local, state, or federal statutes. Plaintiff alleges that this includes the affirmative defense of Bona Fide Occupational Qualification, etc.
- 102. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants CCSF and HSH are an employer regularly employing five or more persons within the meaning of Government Code § 12926.
- 103. Plaintiff believes that the available evidence, and such evidence as he will develop through discovery and present at trial herein, indicates and will indicate that Defendants failed and refused to engage in the interactive process with Plaintiff in connection with Plaintiff's

physical and/or mental disability (major depressive disorder, severe anxiety, and severe PTSD). Plaintiff is uncertain if the form of discrimination is prevalent throughout HSH, or if it is an isolated "ad hoc" situation adversely affecting and impacting a protected class and group of which Plaintiff is a member. Because of the uncertainty, an individual member of the affected group may bring an individual claim based on either theory.

- 104. Notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiff was and is able to perform the essential functions of his job duties as a Health Worker III, Case Manager, which he had been performing this position or similar roles without difficulty, Plaintiff alleges that the adverse action by Defendant HSH was pretextual designed to avoid contending with his health issues. Defendant HSH instead provided Plaintiff with pretextual excuses for being placed off work given that Plaintiff invariably received favorable praise and accolades prior to this incident alleged above. Plaintiff's request for accommodation triggered Defendants' obligation for an interactive process with Plaintiff. Plaintiff believes that Defendants failed and refused to engage in the interactive process in good faith in connection with Plaintiff's physical and/or mental disability (chronic anxiety) notwithstanding the fact that he could continue working at Defendants without causing Defendants any unnecessary hardship. Plaintiff alleges that the failure and refusal to reasonably engage in the interactive process in good faith by Defendant HSH was pretextual in an effort to avoid complying with its obligation and an automatic violation per Government Code section 12940(n); and *Nadaf-Rahrov v. Neiman Marcus* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 952, 981-987.
- 105. As a proximate result of the failure and refusal to reasonably engage in the interactive process in good faith by Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff was held up to great ridicule, all because of his physical and/or mental disability described above. Plaintiff alleges that he was denied the opportunity to be treated equally and fairly and employed by Defendants in the position he held, on account of bias, prejudice and differential treatment against Plaintiff.
- 106. Plaintiff was further held up to great ridicule and embarrassment with fellow workers, friends, members of the community and family and suffered emotional distress because Defendants demonstrated to Plaintiff that it would not reasonably engage in the interactive

process in good faith with regard to his physical and/or mental disability. The Defendants further acted intentionally and unreasonably with the recognition that its conduct was likely to result in damages through mental distress.

- 107. Plaintiff made numerous good faith reasonable attempts to discuss with Defendants' supervisors, officials, and personnel management in order to retain his employment free of discrimination and seek redress for the discrimination and other illegal conduct practiced upon Plaintiff by Defendants CCSF and HSH, but the officials and personnel management were not responsive to his petitions. The officials and personnel management declined to censure, criticize, terminate, suspend, reverse any decisions, or otherwise take any action even after having been informed of their conduct. Therefore, Plaintiff was forced to complain against Defendants before the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.
- 108. By reason of the wrongful acts of the Defendants CCSF and HSH as hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff will be required to and will employ physicians, surgeons, psychiatrists, and healthcare providers to examine, treat and care for him and will incur additional medical expenses in an amount to be proven at the time of trial.
- 109. As a further proximate result of the conduct of the Defendants CCSF and HSH, Plaintiff suffered great emotional distress. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the injuries are not compensable under the Workers' Compensation Act and are not a risk or condition of his employment. Because of the cold, callous and indifferent manner in which adverse action against Plaintiff was carried out; the deliberate and intentional refusal to follow recognized local and state statutes; Defendants encouraging the unlawful practices, Plaintiff became distressed and upset and was caused to experience severe emotional suffering and seeks damages for such mental and emotional distress in a sum according to proof at time of trial.
- 110. By reason of the aforementioned acts, Plaintiff was prevented from attending to his usual occupation for a period in the future, which amount is not readily ascertainable and will thereby sustain further loss of earnings and benefits. Plaintiff further maintains that he will have difficulty finding comparable employment in his field and industry due to his blemished record